JAMES GORDON BENNETS DITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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VOLUNIARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing import ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for. 19- OUR FOREIGN CORES

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. W do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

PIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Bast LYNNE. WALLACK'S THEATHE, Broadway .- EVELYEY

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers, -The Signifies Build - Lattie Daisy-Rosells of the Pyrenees.

WINTER GARDEN, Frondway, -EVERTHOOP'S FRIEND-

POWERY THEATRE, Bowers, -Tures Guardsher, of Libson, BARNUN'S MUSEUM. Broadway. Two Giants, Iwo Dwares, Aleinoz, Saereste, &c., at all hours. The Madic Cave-Durchman in Difficulties. At II A. R., 3 and 75 P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL DALL, 514 Broadway. - BrHIOFIAM BONGS, DARCES, AC. - MILLER AND H. S. May

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery. -- VARIET AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 411 Broadwar. -BALLERS HEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. BOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ermoptas

New York, Sunday, August 21, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The war bulletin of Mr. Stauton last night reports the repulse of the enemy in the attack on Thursday on the Weldon road, where the Touth corps, under General Warren, participated. They held their position on the Weldon road at last accounts. The enemy on the south side of the James made an attack on Warren's right, but they were repulsed and a number of prisoners taken. Mr. Stanton further announces the receipt of late news from General Sherman. All was going on well.

General Sheridan reports, as late as five o'clock yes terday morning, that all was then quiet.

General Gilmore had entered Martinsburg with a large cavalry force of rebeis. Our correspondents give very fu'l particulars of the operations there. We nad a brisk fight at Bunker Hill and other points in the valley. A serious general engagement was anticipated.

Our latest accounts of the Tallahassee are that she left Halifax at two o'clock yesterday morning and sail d eastward. The United States steamer Pontusus arrived four hours after the pirate went off, and started in pursait. Another United States vessel was about that time

From the Southwest we learn, via Memobis, that on tacked three brigades of General Porrest's rebel command. who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane creek Miss., and after a short but charp engagement the rebel were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over tarty

The rebel perotiators for peace at Niscars do not appear to have yet abandoned their efforts. Reports that Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, Mr. Hay, had again arrived in the vicinity had set them all agog. Sanders, Helcombe and Clay are once more in deep consultation Several centismen from this side of the river -including Supervisor Ety. Professor Wedgewood, of the Law Uni versity of New York, and others-had interviews with them, and are impressed with the opinion that an amicable settlement of the national trouble can be had upon the basis of a reconstruction of the Union. In this connec tion we may advert to the published declaration of Sena tor Wilson of Massachusetts, that he has nothing to de with the propositions for peace, and that he personally knows that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabine; are opp sed to an armistice, and will pursue the most vicorous measures to raise men and money to carry on the war.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamble Peruvian, from Londonderry on the 12th of August, passed Father Point yes'erday, on her voyage

portant character.
The Liverpool outton market was irregular, and prices had declined. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Prowistons duli. Compole cibsed at \$0 1 a 80% for money in

out on the third foor of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad depot, on the White street side to the promises of Devoc & Co., glass cutters. The fames were first seen in the packing room, but from what cause it originated is about \$5,000; insured for \$6,000 in city companies. The second floor is occurred by John Behrend, hoop skirt steel figureer. Loss obout \$1 0, morro, for \$800 in the Sturveeast Insurance Company Tac first fivor is occupied by the Confectual Color Company. Damage by water about \$200. John Parks, Mr. Scenman and Mr. Knefers, machinists each sust third some damage by water. A quan ring of flour in the ratiroad depot anderneath was proserved from damage by the insurance patte, under Caplan Crasses. The building is owned by the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Company. It is damaged about \$1,000

and is fully insured. The bark limiel, Captain Spearmater, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Matamores, bringing dates o July 16. The news is unimportant. Cortinar, with torce variously estimated, was comewhere near Victoria Reports said he had mer the Freuch and beaten them. Colonel Cort mas, fro her to the Governor, was in com mand of the city of Matamores, and everything was quiet. Business was very doll, and the market overstocked with goods of every kind. Cotton was scarce and

A fire at Taunton, Mass., on Thursday morning, destroyed a sash and biled manufactory, marble works,

at Plainville, Coan, on Thursday evening, a large and blinds, clock movements, &c., was burned. Loss

The decline in gold on Saturday, though light, had the steet to check the speculative inquiry previously noticed

em was very quiet. On 'Change flour was 5c a 10c. higher, with a fair demand. Wheat was Ic a 2c. armer, and corn about Ic better. Onto were dull and lower. Pork was higher, with a fair demand. Beet quiet, lard draner, and whiskey firm. Freights were dull The Question of an Armistice-What

and Want He Ought to Do. We are gratified to learn that the question of an armistice is the prevailing topic of discussion in Washington; that the other day a con ference of New England leaders of the re publican faith concluded that the only course of salety to the administration, under existing circumstances, "is in proposing negotiations for the termination of the war;" that "there necessarily involve an armistice, which will allow a postnonement of the draft until after the Presidential election;" that the Secretary of the Treasury is warmly in favor of this | eace movement, and that President Lincoln is likewise, having expressed the very sens ble.opinion that "if it can do no good it will do no

harm to try it on." This is good news. But we are further as sured from Washington that the republican leaders there fully comprehend the critical situation of their party, and that a movement for an armistice is the only card now that can be played successfully to take the wind out of the sails of the peace democracy; and, lastly, we are promised by an intelligent correspondent that this thing will be tried, and very soon. One of the Washington newspapers, identified with the Kitchen Cabinet, has been evidently laboring to throw out some hints in this direction for several days past; but it beats about the bush so very cautiously and gingerly that it hardly approaches a distinct and definite idea as to what the administration will probably attempt in behalf of peace. We are otherwise informed however, that Mr. Lincoln has resolved upon. and will no doubt shortly issue, a proclamation opening the door to any bona fide overtures of peace which the teaders of the rebellion may

bave to offer. Now we would respectfully suggest, "to whom it may concern," that such a proclamation will most probably end to the prejudice of the administration and the advantage of the enemy. For example, a proclamation is issued recommending an armistice and inviting proposals from Richmond. Jeff. Davis seizes the opportunity to propose an armistice for six months, with the condition that the land and naval forces of the United States shall be wittdrawn from the soil and the waters of the socalled "Confederate States." These overtures must of course be rejected; but the administration will thus accomplish nothing towards peace, and nothing towards that next object in inportance-of putting the leaders of the rebellion and their copperhead peace agitating allies of the North in the wrong before the whole country and before the world.

To do this effectually semething more than proclamation is called for. The simplest and shortest way lies in the appointment of a peace commission to Richmond, with overtures for an armistice for six months, and a convention of all the States within this lucid interval to consider the larger subject of a treaty of peace. Send upon this mission three of our most able, distinguished and universally respected public men; and, whether their overtures shall be accepted or rejected, the supporters of the administration will, before long, be joined by the riends of the Union cause from the opposition camps in their rejoicings over the happy

We may be told that during this armistice the expenses of the war will go on, and that at the end of the truce, on resuming the war, we shall discover that we have wasted six months of precious time and five or six hundred millions of dollars, for the benefit of the enemy We hold, however, to the opinion that if the people of the rebellious States, under an armistice, shall be given the opportunity calmiv and deliberately to look at their desperate viction that their cause, which originally, with a body of twelve millions of people to draw pon for soldiers and supplies, was a losing concern from the start, is utterly hopeless now. reduced as it is to a confederacy invested by land and sea, of less than five mittions of souls. one half slaves of the African race. This is our view of the issue of an armistice, if agreed upon. It is as likely, however, that if proposed it will be rejected by Jeff. Davis, in order to keep the people under his iron rule still in ignorance of their real situation, and still subject to his imperial will. He may do this, because in any event there is no safety, no place of refuge, for Davis and his ruling associates at Richmond, except in a Southern contederacy or an ignominious exile.

But in placing the rebel junta at Richmond. and its copperhead peace allies of the North. indiscutably in the wrong, the cause of the country, and the present administration, too, will still be successful, through the active unity of the people of the loyal States in the prosecution of the war.

FRIVOLOUS COURTS MARTIAL. -One great bane of our military system is the faciliwith which courts martial are convened and kept in session week after week, month after month, upon the most frivolous pretexts. This frequently destroys the essential elements of an active campaign, by withdrawing from duty in the field many of our most worthy and energetic officers. There are occasions, we admit, when it becomes necessary that strict military investigations should be promptly instituted. These, however, occur only when great interests are involved, great questions are to be solved and the failure in great movements is to be accounted for. But the common practice of convening these courts to ascertain whether an officer has conformed [strictly to military etiquette in every particular when off duty is both silly and absurd, and has a mischievous tendency upon the service. It should be remembered that, in addition to the services of the officers detailed to fill these courts martial, those of the accused, as well as those of perhaps a score of witnesses -all good officers, who should be with their regiments are also lost to the country for weeks and months at a time. A drumbead court mertial is a different thing. Emergencies may arise when prompt and decisive action is necessary, as in the field in time of action, or upon forced marches, or when on secret service; and of these cases commanding officers should be competent to judge, if they do not possess the power themselves to decide peremptorily in instances involving no dispute or doubt, without convening a court of

The Campaige on the James and the

Petersburg, Deep Bottom, the Shenandos ralley, Atlanta, Dalton and Mobile are the many points at which the war now rages more or less fiercely. Such activity, and at so many points, in this midsummer weather, with a tropical heat in the greater theatres, evinces a de termination to lose no time in the prosecution of the war. Under the circumstances, that de termination is a good one; yet we canno avoid the reflection that if the determination of the War Department ou some equally important points had been equally good two three months ago our hard worked sold ers might be taking the rease in camp this severe weather, and the country be happy in the conidence that the rebellion had received its death

It is said by those who pretend to know the thoughts of the master rebels that the Souther leaders desire peace. It is also said by the same persons that the army under General Grant is exhausted, demoralized and bas "ne Seht in it," and that it has lost nearly ninety thousand mea since May, while that under General Lee has hardly suffered at all in all this terrible fighting, and is ready for any service is better than ever it was. Now, if this account of the two armies be true, it must be a very easy matter for Lee to destroy Grant's army; and by the destruction of that army be might almost certainly conquer a peace. Yet it will be observed that be does not assault that horde of "Yankee Vandals," though it lies right under his nose, descerating the "sacred soil" of his beloved Virginia. He evidently has a very different opinion of the relative capabilities of the two armies from that entertained by the Southern peace organs published in this city.

Lee and Grant, with their armies face ace, have been struggling these two months for a mastery that should give one or the other the opportunity to strike a decisive blow. Lee has at length come to the definite conclusion that he cannot gain that mastery in the little theatre of operations on the James river. There appeared to be a pretty equal balance of powers there. Lee had the advantage of position; Grant very evidently that of numbers. Lee, relying upon the strength of his position. has ventured outside movements, while Grant has closely applied himself to such a development of the struggle as would give him the benefit of his advantage in numbers. He is doing this day by day by the extension of his lines. If Lee attempts to keep pace with him in this much longer, as he has done hitherto. the rebel line will snap very badly one of these fine days. And Grant has another advantage in this: his communication with all parts of his line is rapid and easy, while Lee's is not. Grant's operations are on an interior line. His result must come soon, and will come the sooner because of what is in progress in the valley. Lee certainly cannot have more than forty thousand men on Grant's front, if he has so many-and Grant

must know it. Lee has certainly sent a reinforcement to Barly-it is said of two divisions of Longstreet's corps. Sheridan has done infinitely better than any other man we have had in the valley He did not let the interest with which he fol lowed Early at Strasburg distract his attention from other points of possible consequence, and his force that came upon the rebel reinforcements near Front Royal gained a very neat little victory. With Early in front and two divisions of another corps on his left. Sheridan of course withdrew. He did so in good order, and bas concentrated his men in a position alike excellent to move with facility toward any threat aned point or to resist another advance down the valley. Under such a general a very small force can do a very great deal; and we need have no great apprehension for the valley.

The Chicago Candidate and Platfor We have been informed that Horatio Sev New York on the demogratic war platform of 862, became seriously afflicted with the White House fever, may now be pronounced convalescent and out of danger. It is said that for some weeks past he has industriously devoted himself - assisted by the Albany Regency -- to a careful examination and analysis of the chances at Chicago, and that, finding his chances all rone, he has deliberately and positively withdraws in layer of General McClellan. This is wise proceeding on the part of the Governor: in fact, it is about the only wise thing, as a politician, that we can credit to his account of the last two years. No man in the country occupied a more favorable pesition for success as a Presidential aspirant than our Governor elect as a war democrat in November, 1862. This was so apparent that Thurlow Weed adopted him as the coming man. But all these fine prospects of the Governor in 1862 were obscured and lost by his budget of blunders in 1863. Nor has he done anything, nor has anything happened thus far in the year 1864, to render him available for Chicago as a Presidential candidate n any contingency. He has, therefore, acted wisely in withdrawing from the race.

His retirement in favor of General McClellan indicates the purpose of the New York war democracy, including the Albany Regency, Tammany Hall and the bulk of the party of both factions in New York city. Throughout the loyal States, indeed, no man is so popular or acceptable among the opposition lements as Gen. McClellan. But Vallandigbam s opposed to him out-and-out; and as Vallandigham is the apointed leader of an obstinate peace faction, which must be conciliated, if possible, at Obleage, the nomination of "Little Mac" can hardly be considered a foregone conclusion. Who, then, if not "Little Mac." will be set up by the Chicago Convention ! No other soldier who has made or believes in making war against the rebellion need apply; for the peace faction will discard them all. There is some talk of a trial of Judge Neison: Guthrie, of Kentucky; Fillmore, or poor Pierce, or some other superaunuated old gen. tieman or defunct politician; but no stick of any such dead and decayed timber will answer the purpose. What, then, is to be

We understand that the Albany Regency have hit upon a compromise whereby they expect the fusion of the war and peace factions. Their plan is the nomination of a war candidate upon a peace platform—the platform of an armistice and a convention of all the States. It s probable, too, that under this ingenious arangement all the discords and diversions among the hungry democracy may be reconciled, in view of the spoils and plander, unless the engineers of this beautiful same are check-

mated in the faterval to the 20th of August by paitively, yes or may, settle the question of an rmistice against Jeff. Davis and his mercenaies of the peace-at-any-price faction of the North. Mr. Lincoln has the game in his bands but there is no time to be lost in playing the winning card.

THE PLOTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

sident's Private Secretary, at Missa-Something Extraordinary on S Important Declarations of the Robel Bavoys Regarding Peace, &c. OUR NIAGARA PALLS DESPATOR.

There has been quite an excitement here to-day over ale on Thursday evening, and private despatches were received last night, and again this morning, by resime is of this place, from parties in Buffato, asking them to scertain what hotel flay was slopping at. One of the I was aunounced in the Bullilo papers that Hay was phorate information that has been received here Sanders and some of his party have stated that they ax-pec of Hay, on the Canada side either last night or this morning. If he is bereate is evidently incog. If he has not been here, judging from developments, he must have in some way communicated with the rebel agents on the

morning, and left all of a rudden this afternoon to see Clay at St. Catherines, which is nine miles from here. Something extraordinary is now on foot, and the gen that Holcombe and Sanders have taken the proposition that Hav has brought to them to St. Catherines to obosul

Professor Wedgewood, of the faw University of New nterview with Holcombe this morning, in con section with one or two other persons. The ory, and that they are impressed with the fact that in amicable adjustment of our national trouble can be al, that, while the rebal agents here prefer the sade endence of the South, they assert that if negotiations are commenced terms may be agreed upon under which her will come back to the Union. They urgo an armis tice and convention of the States to agree upon terms by down any ultimatum to start upon.

It appears that the losses of the South referred to in

my despatch last night, were up to the time of Grant's

The representatives of Rebeldom have received latters from Richmond as late as August 10, by way of Wilming ton and Bermude.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the Armistice Question.

to the effect that he is mixed up with any propos for an armistice with the rebels. He says — No public man connected with the administration is in favor of an armistice I personally know that President Lincols and all the members of his Cabinet have un doubted faith in the success of our armies and the com-plets triumph of our cause. With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war.

STEELE'S ARMY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 1, 1881. AGAINST REGULAR MERCHANTS AND GIVING

only sotlers to bring to goods, is atrougly condemned by the Union party here. Sutters have large stocks dail o ming in, most of which are transferred to the city stores, on the sly, and a more moiety sod in camp to the soldiers. This gives the sutiers a monopoly, at their own prices, and, as the sutier is generally in company with some leasting officer of his regument, who soon finds his pocker full of greenbacks, sheedsmores for purchasers are

MILITARY BOVENENTS.

A strong military movement is organizing her ontain a sufficient number to whip any army that Kirby

THE UNION TEXANS ORGANIZING AGAINST JEFF, DAVIS. en organizing. If reports are true, they have already

cotton in the district, and it is common to set post to any party.

Everything about this section of Little Rock is unusually quiet; the stocks of murchandise low. The late order reasing the freighting of any more goods thus way has crownest the owners of those how on hand with much wealth. Everything has advanced one hundred per cent and unwards. For many articles rebet prices are exacted. Vouchers are selling at eighty two dollars to since yours, according to the amounts, and at line Biuff as low as seventy-five cents.

Carno, Ill , August 10, 1964. organizing home guards. It was largely attended, and were immediately organized.

Organizations for the same purpose are being completed The receipts of cotton for the last two days amount t

Forty-one bogsheads of tobacco bave arrived bere rom Paducah for New York, and one thousand more ogsheads are at Paducab, awaiting shipment.

Mr. Carl incohutz and Herr Karl Formes are before th public with a programme of a series of chord exhib: metropolis. They will open with a grand performance of Hayda's most popular master work, The Creation, on the 6th of Sentember. They intend that this choral festive shall exhibit the genius of the admired master of chord rusic to assembled thousands on such a scale as would ne a proper standard by which not only the giant power f the great composer and the true character of sacred he measured. They hope that they will succeed in in tiating a new era of chorat music to this country, and that, by the gradual development of their plat, on chorches and esthedral will become the nurseries of mu-sical schools and societies, to the immense benefit of the musical education of the millions as well as of a dignific divine worship."

The usual Seturday afternoon concert was better at

tended yesterday than for several weeks nast, doctates n consequence of the pleasant weather. Between sixty and seventy thousand pessatrians were precent, and the Drive was particularly lively with carriages. The vego Drive was particularly lively with carriages. The regentation has been grantly freshened by the rains of the past week but the effects of the late drought is suit clearly perceptible in the brown patches on the tawn. The new gonfalon, or beneer, for the ferrace was raised yesterday. Ou this it werked in slik the State Arms, with Oriental ornamentations, after the style of Ingo Jones. The colors of the new camber are rich and britishat, and throw the one representing the city entirely late the shade. It is understood that this latter will be replaced by a new gonfalon more harmonicus with the style of the one representing the State.

It is surprising that the city authorities will not complete their operations in grading Seventy second struct, between the Toird and Fourth avenues, so as to crashic the porsons travelling by the cars to reach the Park, with compert. This attrect faces one of the main entirances, and although decent from the Fifth to the Fourth avenue, is diagnorful beyond that to the Third. If kept in or der thus would be one of the most pleasant walkerfrom the cars to the Park.

It is gratifying to find thus at last the hackey an at the

crear this would be one of the most pleasant willier from the cars to the Park.

It is gratifying to find that at last the hackuren at the Park cotrances have been reduced to order. Let the in-spector do his daty and the recent disgraph's scenes will not again takes please.

Religious Intelligence.

he morning, half past ten in the morning and half past three in the a ternoon services—the later for deaf mates, and the Rev. J. W. Buckmagier at a quarter to eight it

tieth street Presbyterian church (the Roy. Dr. S. B. Bell's), between Breadway and Eighth avenue, at half-past ten in

The Alancon Methodist Episcopal church, Norfolk street, between Grand and Broome, will be opened for Divine worshi to day. Presching in the morning by the presiding older, Ray, E. Griswold, and in the evening by the

Divine service will be held by the Church of the Hely Irinsty to Rusgers Institute, Fifth avenue, between Porty first and Forly-second streets, this afternoon, at

"All Those who Take the Sword shall Perish with the At the Christian Chance, Seventeenth street, west of Sixth avenue, Professor Robert-Graham, formerly of the Kentucky University, will preach this morang at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven

and I weaky third street; this morning at half past let of clock. Public mediums at half past two of clock. Free denate. At half past seves a clock lb. Randolph will accurate on Diracmania, and the Convention in Pandemonium and the Descent.

Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison accure Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first atreet, this morning at half-past ten o'clock. The afterneous service will be omitted.

THE INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP MOLOSKEY. This interesting ceremony will take place this morning at the cathedral, in Mott street, with great solemnity and all the attraction of the Catholic citual. Ample prepara tions have been made for the accommodation of the pub sent. 'It is, however, just as well to inform everybod that entrance to the cathedral without tickets will be nate enough to noid tickets can only get in through the maio door. The rear entrance will not be opened to any body under may circumstances, whatever, So, in this warm weather, seesable people who have no tickets and who cacuot new procure them, as the saving

past ten o'clock A. M. The Right Rev. Dr. Timon Bishop of Bullalo, will officiate as celebrant at the pon tides high mass, and the Most Rev. Archbishop McClos

cathedral.

Admission will be by ticket, and no person will be permitted to enter on the occasion, by the door on Mulberry street, except he corgy. This regulation will be strictly carried out. For the ark of good order all are requested to enter by the front door on Mott street.

procession from the bouse to the cathedral will be

The Proce-sional Cross Bearer.
The Incense Searer.
A targe number of the Private of the Cathedral and of the Rocese.
The Most Ray. Architectop Spaulding, of Salti-

is spiritual aspector. Spiritual distribution of the new Arch-bop, executed in the percetion of art by the cele-ted Brady, has just been issued by Jas. B. Kirker. 599 Broadway, and at the present juncture; is having

The annual convention of the Protestant Roise burch of the diobese of Westers New York comm at Litte on the 17th.

The Right Rev. Bishop Timon has lasted a pastoral letter announcing to the people of his discusse that Schooly, the 28th lest, will be the first anniversary of the consecration of St. Joseph's achievers it Buffalo. The Bishop in his letter thus glances at the progress of the correct to the discussion of St. Joseph's cathedria at the progress of the

lold increase of the last stateen years.

A correspondent of the London Tanez chronicles what he calls an "extraordinary religious movement" in Turkey Musselmen have abjured their religiou, taken Caristian orders, and are now proaching Christianity. Their converte are numbered by thousands, and already the Islawers of Mahomet are thing the alarem. The Sultan has ordered that the prescripting coase, and already he has taken measures to esforce his decree. But the movement is so for so strong as to deep his efforts to arrest it, and trouble at a point not far distant in the future is learned.

subdeacon on the Rev. Mr. Glynn, of Philadelphia.

OBITUALY.

Rev. Samust. Dana, of Marbiehead, Mass., died recently at the age of eighty-six years. He was a son of the venerable flev. Dr. Dana, of Inswich, who died in 1847, at the age of eighty five, after a numberly of more than sixty years, and a brother of Dr. Dana, of Newdorypost, who died within a few years, also at an advanced a particular thank was born at hewich, May 1, 1773, gradual of at Harvard in 1773, and was ordaneed cotober 1, 1-14. He retired from the active duties of the ministry many years age.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LEVIED ON THE DE-LOTALISTS OF SHELDY COUNTY. St. Louis No., August 20, 1364.

The St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Krosas nitery miles west of St. Joseph, was sacked. by the Incians on Senday last. No persoculars are given. Ge era Fick has levied to assessment or fair thousand

dollars on the disloyal men of Sheiby county. Fifteen thousand dellars of the messy is to go to repair the damages to the relirons.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICANE AND THE CHICARO PRINCIPAL-TIAL CONVENTION.

a of the country, have arrived at the ort-usly diseatisfied with the condition of the pre-TROUBLE WITH JAPAN

Advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to May 18, have be received here. Affairs there were throatening, and ish Minister that it was essential in order to preserve peace. The same statement had been made to the French ordist co-operation between the ministers of the United States, Creat Britain, France and the Neiberlands, who had held a number of conferences, and were agreed as to the policy to be pursued, and were making united efforts to check the policy which the Japanese govern ment were disposed to carry out. In addition to the British fleet already in these waters the British ship of ed daily. This would give the British fourteen ships and The American Minister has asked that ships may be see to him as soon as possible, as it is necessary that a show of force should be kept up by all the Powers having treeties with Japan.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF STANPED ENVELOPMS The price at which stamped envelopes are furnish the Post Office Department, under a recent contract, being largely in excess of those beretofore made, the Department that issued a circular to the various announcing a corresponding advanced rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The tucresse in the price of the letter size is about seventeen per cent.

THE HEALTH OF WASHINGTON The municipal authorities being negligent of their day in guarding the public health, the militia are now ' work, with the aid of a large force of contrabands, in clousing the city of its disease, provoking superfluition.
TRADE WITH CANADA

The President, by proclamation, has declared New ermont, cutitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North

The State Department has been officially informed that the Governor of Canada has prohibited the exportation inthracite coal from that province is any manner or we

ANOTHER SMUGGLER CAPTURED. Another smuggler, named Delano, was capti week on the lower Potomac.

City Intelligence. FORERAS OF MAJOR WILLIAM BUTLER.

this gallant young officer, who received his death won n tront of letersburg, will be consigned to their h parations that have been made to do honor to the mory of this nobie patriot by his brothers in arm, its be expected that the juneral will be of the most impor-kind. The remains are now lying in state to the Gu-nor's Room, in the City Hail, where a guard of h-watched over them all last night. This tribute of disrly affection was paid to the dead by Colonel J. Barley, of the Skty-cloth. The procession to Caliwary's tory will move from the City Hail, in tais city, pre-at two o'clock P. M. Is will be occompanied by a de-ment of the Skty-night, the old regiment of the dan-and by the officers and members of Corporan's P-and the Islan Hiller.

nandbill, conspicuously posted in the att. presen instates, once 30c a basis, and once 50c, a hundred weight, are no 345 a ton, is now \$260. From these there is no escape, and no the decree cars are restricted by law to five or increase of travel by been, and the increase of travel by been, and the

boat ixst evening, missed the oling and felt into the water, when Mr. Jeromiah jardon, better knows as "Sally Cotton." plunged in fer him, and succeeded the selly cotton. Plunged in the resistance was reached from the boat of the water both tay on board the boat in an almost exhausted coudting. "It was also for it."

dered. They were both to almost schause of the country and simost exhausted couditio.

"By You Bon't Sex W You Wash has Fon It."—
Persons in the habite words shopping," or even-of gazing at the windows ofores in Broadway, Bowery and other crowded thoroughes, must have noticed placards bearing the words "It/ou doo't see whas you want eak bearing the words "It/ou doo't see whas you want eak bearing the words are very simple, and for it." Apparently he words are very simple, and for it." Apparently he words are very simple, and bear a very obvious meaning. But it meems there is more bidden under he simplicity than most people would naturally [77 the mention of the placard-wash to convey the ideast within the slove there are many to convey the ideast, within the slove there are many to convey the ideast, within the slove three are many to convey the ideast, within the slove three are many to convey the interior and these things are not such as eya, and it is non because those things are not such as eya, and it is no because these things are not such as eya, and it is no because these things are not such as eya, and it is no he caused the content in a few explanation; if our information be What is the explanation; if our information be windows of y goods stores, north slovers and other exceeded to my which are to be seen in the correct, it is poods stores, north slovers and other extent with the interior windows of y goods stores, north documents they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to the ladies that they are simply sended to announce to th

Personal Intellemence.

Hon H A. Risley, of Duckirk: A. M. Swemy and J. Boston: Gov. Wan A. Bocklightm, of Connect by U. S. A. S. L. Clement, or Philips. Win H. Scott, U. S. A. S. L. Clement, or Philips. and Capit Alex. Hay are stopping at the J.

The following is a lieu of Americans registered at Gun'ss American Agency, No. 17 Charlotto street. Endford square, Limdon, Supland, for the most ending did "Wisty, 1984.—E. W. Kitter side, Cinciansiti, Mis. Jun. Esten, Benton, Mis. Bester, E. & Kitter, Bonton, Francis Delanded, M. D., New York, L. de Korrest Woodersift, M. D., New York, E. & Goderanch, New York, M. D., New York, St. & Goderanch, New York, M. D., New York, New York, M. B., New Y